THE PROPER LIGHT.

Actual Cost of the State Government for Next Two Years.

21st AND 22d LEGISLATURES.

Same Massatements Concerning the Present Administration Corrected.

is spins of the Reductions in Taxes, It is ated There Will Be a Surplus - 5100,000 in the State Treas. ury on March 1, 1893.

Tex. April 25.—Now that the arrives become a law it will be beforesting to the readers of riations by the Twenty-differ from those made

s for the two years end-1syd, and March 1, 1893 are as

ar mess. 50,420 23,060 21,000 24,000 appeals. in-lots and 26,554 71,350 65,000

(Austin) 141.023 160:399 \$23,494 \$0,139 of the MP 2,550.167

\$1,685,054 4.035.000 that the Twenty-second legisla-50,054 more than the out a proper knowledge of the when the causes for the shown it will at once appear

MAKE MORE USEFUL

the trensury independent y current expenses of the expenditures is shown by amuts improperly paid

constitutional amend-20,000 cold the Green county suit 10,000 peration the Southwestits and repairs Ausrepairs and and repairs at blind and repairs at deaf

for colored deaf and Prairie View school.... San Houston normal central building for li-

medical branch of untd converted in operation, bernales, professors' the light and water bridings and repoirs, 28,500

89,700 av mages and district

mee to protect the state's may, to support disabled hers, to put the laws in med in county sails like felin raity should be furnished aution at home; that the be controlled, or that new be provided when the needs me time to time demand in-

be appropriation be paid?

March 1, 1891, all deficiencies sociats had been paid except a provided for in the general a bill. Hence on March 1, 1891, with a clean balance sheet. us see what our retreasurer reports on hand

states the receipts for the next follows: Year ending August 000; year ending August 81,

ctal receipts for the next two ding balance on hand March 1, 074. This is at the 20-cent rate Deduct for reduced uce for two years, \$5,425,074. In which add expenses of the from March 1, 845.000 \$1,725. a surplus of revenue March i,

NO ESTIMATE

ade of any increase in the occu-If the increase in license taxes in the proportion of past years the will be increased from that source

as been assumed in the foregoing fig-ing all of the appropriations will be within the two years, which is never

not appear that there will be any deficiency | the ordinary expenses of carrying on the in the revenue.

in the revenue.

The Twenty-second legislature has acted wisely in making such appropriations as will place the institutions of the state on a better working basis. The peoples' money was already in the treasury and there was no sense in hearding it there, so they gave the people the benefit first in reducing the taxes and second in increasing the first in the first taxes and second in increasing the efficiency of the institutions already established, such as providing for the blind, deaf and dumb, and for the insane, and for the enlarg of the facilities for educating the youth of

The finance committee was late in the session bringing their bill before the house. Their investigations were urged. Each branch of the appropriation was first ex-amined into by a sub-committee and then by the whole committee before the items were passed, and with such a critical inspection by the committee of the various items of expenditure it is not surprising that Mr. Gresham as chairman of the committee was able to show to the satisfaction of the house there was a necessity for the appropriations recommended by the com-

In view of the purposes for which the in-creased suprespriations provided it is ap-prehended that the members of the Twenty-

prehended that the members of the Twentythird legislature will not fear to meet their
constituency on that issue.

The appropriations were placed under the
control of the various branches of the government not with the view that they should
be spent whether needed or not. The
finance committee of the house reported, he
stated, in answer to objections that the
amounts might be larger than necessary,
that it was that it was

THE PART OF WISDOM
to appropriate too much rather than too little, as the appropriation would not be used if not needed. It isvery safe to say that Governor Hogg will exercise the same vigi-

Governor Hogg will exercise the same virilance as to the proper expenditure of the
money that he does over other interests of
the people and that there will be no extravagaine during his administration in appropriations over which he has control.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The statement has also been made that
this administration has signalized its advent to power by adding a number of new
bureaus and offices to the government, and
in order to make the contrast between this in order to make the contrast between this and the Ross administration the more marked it is claimed that the government machinery was not enlarged and extended during Governor Ross' term of office. As a matter of fact, the bureau and office creating record of both administrations to date

BUREAUS AND INSTITUTIONS CREATED BY THE
 Orphan aselum
 35,100

 Deaf and dumb, colored
 35,170

 Southwestern insane
 150,000

 Agricultural bureau
 56,000

 Geological bureau
 70,000

 Medical branch State university
 25,000
 Total....\$397,414 Branches of government created by the Interest of government created states as a session of the legislature:
Railroad commission \$89,700
State revenue agent 5,000
Confederate home 45,000

cratic platform. From the above list it will be seen that during Governor Ross' term of office seven state institutions and bureaus to be ever afterwards a permanent charge on the tax-payers were created, to say nothing of the eil inspection bureau, which took from the people annually a sum variously estimated at from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars, but which cannot be ascertained on account of the fact that the bureau was turned loose on the public with power to collect fees

Perhaps the present administration may venture without seeming too bold, to claim the credit of abolishing this useless and ex-During the present administration only

three new arms of government have been DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE

formulated in their party platform, and the other state revenue agent was deemed by the legislature as necessary to stop leak-ages. And let it be remembered that the commission and revenue agent are tax sav-ing instead of tax eating institutions. If they do not save many thousands to the people and make them all the richer there-for, then their creation was in vain. The figures above cited are for two years.

to say in this connection that the statement with reference to Governor Ross' adminisration was in no wise meant as a dispargement thereof, but to show the ground-essness of the charge against the present

commission of extravigance in creating what were called "ornamental appendages" to the government. The fact is with the ex-ception of the oil bureau, the institutions created under the Ross administration were the outgrowth of necessities arising from the rapid growth of the state and which will continue to arise from time to time as state shall grow in industry, wealth and population. OFFICES CREATED. Perhaps the most fallacious and mis-leading statement yet printed about the

administration is one which ence of the appointing power. The exaggeration in this will appear when it is shown that of the officials provided for at the late session of the legislature, the following only are to be appointed by the Cailroad commissioners..... 3

Codifiers of state laws. Commissioners of appeals Office assistant to attorney-general

In addition to the above, six new district judges were provided for. Their offices will have to be filled by appointment

UNTIL THE NEXT ELECTION. The necessity for these additional judges was not created by the administration. It existed prior thereto, and had to be met. More judicial districts were needed convenient to the people for settling questions of personal and property rights. They be-came necessary because of the increasing came necessary because of the increasing population in some of the older counties and the organization of new ones in the west where a majority of the districts have been created. In 1887 there were 192 organ-

there are 205. THE APPROPRIATION BILL

made provisions for six pensioners, about forly employes of all sorts at the new Southwestern asylum, as well as for an additional clorical force in several departments and state institutions. But is the governor, who has no more to do with the employment of clerks, cooks, hod-carriers, hostiers and gardeners in all these places than the mikado of Japan—is he to be credited on the score of patronage with their appointment? If so, then let every cook, illon and butler be elected by the people. There is no other balm in Gilead for this

SUMMANT.

It has now been shown that the approprintions for the current year and the next exceed the appropriations for the past two years by \$650,000, and that of this sum \$045,000 were for extraordinary expenses incurred in various ways, and apart from

HON. JOHN H. REAGAN

government.

In the next place it is shown that the guvernor's patronage is increased by eleven additional appointees, or seventeen if six new judges be included. Again, it is shown that in spite of the re-

duction in taxes, there will be in the state treasury March 1, 1883, a surplus of \$700,000 or thereabouts—probably more than that.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

Robbers Terrorize a Town-The Gang Arrested.

ATTALLA. ALA., April 25.—Last night a gang of five white robbers broke open several stores and terrorized the community by shooting at random. After committing the robbery they fied, pursued by a posse of officers and citizens. Half oy a posse of omeers and citizens. Hair a mile from town the robbers stopped and defied arrest. They were armed to the teeth with shotguns and revolvers. The posse surrounded them and a pitched battle followed. C. S. Wilson, an alderman of Attalia, was fatally wounded, and William Bently, one of the robbers, is dying. All of the game ware averaged of the gang were arrested except two.
Robert Bentley and Kayle Lettrell, the names of the two under arrest, are believed to be the parties who wrecked the Alabama and Great Southern train near Springerille.

HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. McEwen Buys Her Daughter a Real Live Husband.

HIS DEBTS PAID AND £10,000.

The Recent Decision in the Mrs. Jackson Case Being Agitated Again-The Proposed International Miners'

BOUGHT HER A HUBBIE.

Special to the Gazette.

London, April 25.—Miss Anderson, daughter of the New York lady who married Mr. McEwen, M. P., for Edinburg, was married this afternoon in St. Mark's church, on Audiev street, to the eldest son of Lord Greville. A full choral service was rendered, and the occasion was a brilliant one. The troop of life guards, of which young Greville is an officer, lined the aisle down which the happy bridal couple passed from the altar.

It is stated that Miss Anderson's mother paid the debts of her prospective son-in-law and settled £10,000 on him as preliminary to the marriage contract.

law and settled £10,000 on him as preliminary to the marriage contract.

THE JACKSON DECISION.

The Jackson case is already bringing
about its natural results, one of which may
be seen in a memorial to Lord Salisbury
from the lord chancellor of England, which
is being actively circulated by Mrs. Jacob
Bright, praying the lord chancellor to consider, in view of his recent decision in favor of Mrs. Jackson, the anomalous position of married women with regard to local
franchises. The petition lays especial
stress upon the fact that while married
women are not yet allowed to vote in elecwomen are not yet allowed to vote in elec-tions for school boards and boards of guard-

ian, they are actually qualified to sit as members of the same. Several leading politicians express the opinion that they are on the eve of great social changes, of which the Jackson case is but a premonitory symptom. Meantime, by far the most piquant and original ver-dict yet pronounced upon this still much discussed case is that of a prominent lady politician who bemoans the decision ex-tensive on the ground that there will fremely on the ground that there will henceforth be nothing to prevent women from marrying. SIGNOR FRANCESCO RUNCIO,

without having to render an account of its operations. To this good day the oil inspection bureau has made no report of receipts, and the sum which it has cost the people is a sealed book, never, perhaps, to be opened. It is the only instance in the history of the state where a tax-eating bureau was fastened on the public with no supervisory check upon the amounts which it should receive for services rendered.

Perhaps the present administration may receive for services rendered.

Perhaps the present administration may receive for services rendered. in July of the new great war steamer

M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, editor of Economiste Francaise, in an interview to-day re-garding the resolution recently adopted at the miners' congress in Paris for an international strike for an eight-hour day, said that resolution was not unanimously ap-proved, and added that from the course of discussions it is quite clear that there would have been a still larger number of dissen-tionists if the declaration that the proposed strike may become necessary had been less equivocal. It is quite certain, he said, that various governments

WILL NOT AGREE to make an eight-hour day obligatory. The analogy which the resolution attempts to establish between such an international decree and postal telegraphic, railway and navigation conventions is, he maintains, false, and these conventions have to do with

There is no stipulation, for instance, that ersons of postal service shall be organized in the same way in every country in the postal union. Each nation is even left per-fectly free to charge what it pleases for its international service. Then again, these services are essentially public. They are not private enterprises, as coal mines, with few exceptions in Germany, are. An eighthour day is quite a new idea on the con-tinent, and the great mass of French workmen don't approve of it.

In conclusion, M. Leroy Beaulieu stated that he was not seriously slarmed at the

possibility of an international strike.

GENUINE SPORTSMEN are criticizing Justice Hawkins for sitting in the libel suit of Lord Penrhyn against the Licensed Victualler's Mirror, which paper had accused Penrhyn of improper racing practices. Justice Hawkins is a fellow-member with Penrhyn of the Jockey Throughout the trial he allowed irrelevant questions on plaintiff's side, and in other ways showed bias in favor of Penrhyn, who won the case. Lovers of fair sport would have preferred the case to go otherwise, as an encouragement to honest newspaper criticism.

The art world is scandalized by revela-The art world is scandalized by revela-tions which have been made of fraud in con-nection with the recent sale of old Holland masters at Rotterdam. Three Van Dykes and a Rembrandt, which brought immense prices, have been proved forgeries. A gen-eral overhauling of Van Dykes and Rembrandts is now going on with a view to dis-covering whether further spurious copies

are in existence. THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT is at last awakened to the necessity of tak-ing measures to sustain the reputation of its wines, which are alleged to have been extensively counterfeited abroad. sult of increased vigilance on the part of authorities in this respect, three wine merchants at Wasgau, near Tokay, have been fined 14,000 marks each for selling "chemical" wine as the real Tokay.

A Spring Palace Match.

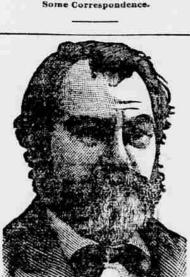
Special to the Gazette. HONEY GROVE, TEX., April 23 .- One of the most imposing marriage ceremonies took place at the residence of Capt. George A. Dailey yesterday afternoon, the high contracting parties being Miss Edna Dailey and Mr. P. H. Henderson of Denison. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Bishop Garrett of Dallas. This marriage has a tinge of romance about it which the people of Fort Worth will recollect. At the burning of the Spring Palace Mr. Henderson had the honor to venture his life to save Miss Dailey's. Mr. Henderson re-ceived injuries which, however, he has recovered from and now has as a reward prize he saved to be (we hope) the

His Appointment as Chairman of the Railway Commission.

ANNOUNCED BY THE GOVERNOR

Hon. Horace Chilton of Tyler to Fill Out Reagan's Term as United States Senator.

Commissioner Foster is the Second Mem ber of the Commission, the Third to be Announced in a Few Days.



Special to the Gazette.

Austin, Tex., April 25.—The Alliance meeting at Waco yesterday demanded of Governor Hogg that he appoint Duncan, manager of the Moribund Alliance exchange at Dalias, to a place on the railroad commission. The governor responds to-day by announcing the appointment of an United States senator, who has been for many years identified with questions and issues very dear to farmers and the workingmen. The senator is of course John H. Keagan, who has consented, at the earnest solicitation of the governor, to retire from a more who has consented, at the earnest solicitation of the governor, to retire from a more exalted station in order to devote his large abilities and great experience to the task of making the Texas commission law a success. His battle waged for many years in congress for Federal control of railroads, resulting in the creation of an interstate commission, gave him a knowledge of railcommission, gave him a knowledge of rail-way matters that few other statesmen pos-sess. Perhaps there is no man

in all texas so well qualified by character, ability and experience as Senator Reacan for the chairmanship of the commission, and the people of the entire state are to be con-gratulated on the fact that he has reluct-antly but cheerfully consented to serve

them in that expacity.

He has already sent to the president of the senate and the governor his resignation as United States senator and signified his endiness to grasp the commission helm Governor Hogg announced to reporters

to-day his intention to appoint Horace Chil-ton of Tyler to fill out Senator Reagan's unexpired term of two years. Mr. Chilton is a young man of thirty-seven years, a fine lawyer with a splendid practice, and one of the most

ACCOMPLISHED AND BRILLIANT orators in the state. He is a life-long friend of the governor, both of them setting type together in one office in Tyler in their boyhood days, when Chilton supported a widowed mother from his scanty earnings. They have ever since been stead-fast friends, and the governor having it now in his power to do so, crowns that friendship by making Chilton a United States senator.
Commissioner Foster is the second mem-

ber of the commission, and the third has not yet been selected. The governor hopes to be able to announce his name in a few

The following correspondence between the governor and Senator Reagan relative to his appointment on the commission is submitted: AUSTIN, TEX., April 21, 1891.

To Hon. John H. Reagan, Palestine, Tex.: My Dean Sin-I hereby tender you a position on the railroad commission Texas. To accept this trust I know must make unusual sacrifices, but consi ing the public interests. I feel impelled to ask you to do so. Continuously for many years our agricultural and commercial inerests have been severely depressed, for which there
ARE THREE CAUSES.

1. Burdensome and unnecessary Federal taxation called the tariff. The want of money as a circulating

3. Oppression of local freight rates With the cvils of the first two, the Federal government alone can deal; the third is within the exclusive control of the state government. The time has come for it to be handled. For many years you have consistently, ably labored with other Democrats as a member of the house and then as a senator in congress to reduce the tariff to the lowest rate consistent with the economical administration of the govern-ment, and to have free coinage of silver for the people's relief. This work will coninue until just results shall have been attained. You are NEEDED NOW AT HOME,

where you can best render effective service where you can best render effective service to those who have always honored you, and who would not fail to do so at any time to the full extent of your ambition, so far as it were in their power. For years the people have been trying to secure a commission law. They have one now, and it is possible for them to get relief from the wrongs of railway management. The law is useless and will become a farce without wise and and will become a farce without wise and just enforcement. Your long advocacy of such a measure and great experience in public affairs, especially of those affecting the material interests of

COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE warrant me to hope that under the impulse of patrictism so often meving you to subordinate personal ambition and pride to the public weal, you will now act on the commission, and thereby aid in making it a consummate success. If you do so I feel confident that the people of this state will add to their gratities their this state will add to their gratide their deepest and everlasting affections for you. Awaiting an early reply, I have the honor to be your obedient servant and friend.
[Signed] J. S. Hogg, Governor,

REAGAN'S REPLY. PALESTINE, TEX., April 24, 1891. Governor J. S. Hogg, Austin, Texas:

before me, in which you tender me an ap-pointment as a member of "the railroad commission of Texas." I have explained to you in our previous interviews how much I should regret to re-tire from service in the senate of the United States, having for so long a time been identified with Federal legislation, and with political questions of a national character. I have labored very earnestly

My Dear Sir-Your letter of April 21 is

in congress for the last sixteen years to secure needed political reforms, such as proper regulation of railroad cor-porations engaged in commerce between the states and with foreign nations, a re-vision of tariff and of reduction of the BURDENS OF TAXATION. free and unlimited coinage of silver, and an increase in the volume of currency, the repeal of laws creating civil lists of retired officers, and thereby creating privileged classes on American aristocracy, the arresting of extravagant and corrupting appropriations of the people's money, and securing of proper economy in the public expenditures, and abridgement of the power of monopolies, and the repeal of class legislation. I have labored faithfully for these and other needed reforms, and now when it

needed reforms, and now when it seems to me we are on the evo of securing success in many of these great measures in which I have taken so much interest. I cannot but regret that a sense of duty to the people of Texas may deprive me of the satisfaction of participating in the

final victory on

THESE GREAT MEASURES.

Besides, it is a matter of deep regret on
my part to thus terminate my connection
with the senate, and my associations with
brother senators, which has been most
pleasant.

of all the great questions before the country I regard the just and proper regulations of transportation of internal commerce of the country as the most important, not excepting tariff and currency questions, because it affects more directly in the larger measures, the presumcurrency questions, because it affects more directly in the larger measures the pecuniary interests and welfare of the whole people. The peculiar geographical position of Texas, extending far back into the territory of the United States, and reaching greater area by given length of lines of transportation than from any other point on our sea coasts, her large territorial exsea coasts, her large territorial ex-

274,000 square Miles.

her 2,500,000 population, and her 8000 miles of railroads, together with her superior climate and soil and valuable productions, with whatever of prospects which he in her future for manufacturing, give much importance to just and proper regulation of her system of internal transportation, and I agree with you that it is of the first importance to our state and people, and should command the consideration and services of her best and ablest citizens.

To accept appointment you offer will render it necessary for me to resign the most important and most dignified position 274,000 SOUARE MILES.

To accept appointment you offer will render it necessary for me to resign the most important and most dignified position I can ever expect to hold, with a salary much larger than that provided for our railroad commissioners. The duties of this commission will be

DIFFICULT AND DELICATE. and will require great labor. While guarding and protecting the interests of the people it will devolve on the commission to see that railroads are also protected in their rights, and that they be not deprived of profits to which the capital invested may

"With the sincere fear that I may not be able to do as much good in this service as you seem to think I may, but with a desire to do all I can to that end,

you tender. I make this sacrifice of inclination and of pecuniary reward because the people of Texas have so long and so often honored me that I feel it to be my duty to serve in whatever capacity it may be thought I can do most for them in return.

I can do most for them in return.

"My acceptance makes it necessary for me to visit Washington City and close up some business there, and there are some matters I am obliged to attend to at my home. These things will prevent my entering on the duties of the commission earlier than the 10th of June, and I desire my acceptance to take effect from that date. Very respectfully, [Signed.]

NEITHER MILLS NOR TERRELL.

Special to the Gazette.

Special to the Gazette. Special to the Gazette.

PALESTINE, TEX., April 25.—It is reported upon good authority that Hon. John H. Reagan has resigned his seat in the United States senate to accept the position of railroad commissioner under the commission bill passed by the Twenty-second legislature. Judge Reagan could not be seen today to verify the report, as he is at his country home. The report comes from a trustworthy source.

Mills and Terrell are spoken of as probable successors to Reagan in the senate.

able successors to Reagan in the senate, STILL WANT DUNCAN.

Special to the Gazette Waco, Tex., April 25.-Senator Richard Coke received a letter to-day from Hon. John H. Reagan informing him that the latter gentleman had tendered his resignaernor Hogg and Vice-President Morton. In his letter Reagan announced that he had been tendered, and would accept a position on the Texas railroad commission. The Alliance delegates here still think the demand of the recent conference regarding S. D. A. Duncan of Dallas will be in

KOCH'S LYMPH.

One Hundred and Fifty Cases Treated at San Antonio, in Almost Every Stage. Not a Single Death.

SAN ANTONIO TEX., April 25,—In the past sixty days 150 cases of consumption have been given the lymph. The patients showed all forms of tuberculosis, but none of them were in the last stages. There has not been a single death, and all have decided many or loss beautiful Three. derived more or less benefit. Three thousand injections have been given. It is believed by physicians here that the deaths and failure of result in Northern cities have been due to a lack of caution in administering the medicine. It has been given here mixed with a slight proportion. given here mixed with a slight propor-tion of carbolic acid. This mixture is theroughly boiled in a test tube, which shows a dark brown stain with the acid. The lymph has been found to act in a highly uncertain and unsatisfactory man-In one case a temperature of 104 ner. In one case a temperature of 194 degs, allowed the injection, and the man came near dying. Physicians here are still using Koch's products. Its results so far have been highly beneficial. One case of lupus in the hand has been completely cured. The others have gained in weight and strength. The experiments continue until final results are at-

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

An Eye Witness of the Facts Related by J. J. M. Smith.

JACKSONVILLE, TEX. April 22, 1891. Editor Gazette.

In the last number of the Weekly Gazette is a letter from J. J. M. Smith in reference to treatment of Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware. I was an eye wit-ness of the facts related by him. He makes no mention of the fact that during the winter of 1863-4 only one heating stove was allowed to 300 men, and only one blanket allowed to each man. Nearly all the prisoners were unaccustomed to such a cold cli-mate and of course suffered greatly from cold. Whatever may have been the object the fact is Confederate prisoners were cruelly treated at Fort Delaware, and per-haps they were as leniently treated there as at other prisons. I have long desired to see all sectionalism buried, but at the same time I want our Northern friends to "tell the truth." History and justice demand it. Prisoners were nearly always treated justly, even kindly often, by men who had seen actual service in the field. They had seen something of the horrors of war and had a "fellow feeling" for a soldier, though a prisoner. a prisoner.

An Aged Lady Charged with Forgery.

Special to the Gazette. sheriff from Comal county this morning ar-rested Mrs. Smith on a charge of forgery. He took a nominal recognizance for her ap-pearance before the courts there. The lady is more than sixty years old, and is an act-ive canvasser. She has many friends here who will stand by her. PUZZLED.

The Harrison Men are III at Ease About Blaine.

BLARNEY OF THE BLAINEITES.

The Delay in the Arguments Before the Supreme Court of the Behring Sea Affair.

Blaine Endeavoring to Postpone a Decision Until the October Term of the Court. tage-Probable Ponchers.

Caustic Criticisms.

Special to the Gazette. Washington, April 25.—Comment upon the Republican lengue convention continues to be interesting, but not altogether complimentary to the good sense of the proceedings. All accounts of the convention agree that the enthusiasm was for Blaine, Foraker, McKinley and Harrison, in about the order of mention. What the Harrison men cannot quite make out is the object of Thurston and Foraker in lauding the force bill to the skies, as the sum of legislative and Republican wisdom, and in praising McKinley and his bill in the same speech in which they held Blaine up as the greatest living statesman and the hope of the party. Washington, April 25,-Comment upon

president set his foot on reciprocity until he saw he could not allow it to have its way in South America; but throttled it when it was proposed to be extended to Canada.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL does not appear to be auxious that the Behring sea case should be speedily set-tled in the supreme court. Fair excuses for postponmeets of arguments have been made thus far, and while the illness of Justice Bradley is deeply regretted, consequent further postponement of the case, should it be necessary to the administration officers, it is understood to be desired by the attorney-general and Blaine. It is also understood that there shall be no decision during this term of the court, the hope being that between now and October such progress may be made with the diplomatic handling of the question at issue as to ren-der less important any action the court may take. The question presents itself to the court greatly to the disadvantage of the United States, and there is fair ground for the assumption that the decision of the court, when rendered, will be favorable to Capt. Howard, who is politioner through er majesty's representatives. The case

has been
INDIFFERENTLY MANAGED
on the side of the United States, beginning with the manner in which Blaine permitted himself to be caught napping when it was brought before the court. The briefs are now ready, but it does not seem probable that the argument will be made before October. Meanwhile there does not appear to have been much progress made with the diplomatic negotiations. The last correspondence on the subject given to the public closed with a letter from Lord the public closed with a letter from Lord Salisbury in which he proposed to submit certain questions to arbitration. This letter went unanswered for some time, but it is understood that an answer has been sent rejecting the proposition and submitting other questions for consideration. At all events, there is not much prospect of the matter being settled at a very early date in either the court of law or the court of diplomacy and it becomes a matcourt of diplomacy, and it becomes a mat-ter of interest to know what will

at hand. During this season it is under-stood that "pirates" will cruise in Behring sea in great numbers and will kill seal with the utmost boldness. They will do this probably with the assurance of protection by the British government. As Lord Salis bury wants to test the temper of the United States, it is not improbable that attempts at seizure would meet with armed resistance by the poachers, who feel bold in the confi-

WHAT THE CONFERENCE MEANS.

Enter the Sub-Treasury Wedge in Politics and Split the Solid South.

Special to the Gazette. Waco, Tex., April 25.—Information that comes through conservative and anti-sub-treasury channels of the Alliance con-ference discloses the following: The Republican and Greenback members, who are the exponents of the sub-treas-ury scheme and the advocates of third-partyism and who are attempting to seduce those of Democratic tendencies to their faith, would get no more following in Texas than did Marion Martin when he made the race for governor in 1888. The agricultural class of the Eastern and Northeastern states will pay no attention to it, but the agricultural class of the South and Southwest will go wild over it and hence will tear a hole in the solid

UNCLE SAM'S CASH.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT LEECH MAKES A TALK.

He Says There's Enough Boodle in the Box to Pay All Claims Against the Government, and More.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mr. Edward D. Leech, director of the mint, has this much to say about the condition of the United States treasury: "The amount of money in the treasury of the United States on the 1st of April was over \$751,000,000, of which the 190,000 was tirmed money in half for the of April was over \$751,000,000, of which \$432,000,000 was 'trust money,' held for the redemption of gold and silver currency certificates, and a balance of \$258,000,000 belonged to the treasury, just as absolutely as any property which the government owns. How there can be any possibility of the government falling to meet its obligations with this immense sum of absolutely free cash on hand is difficult to conceive. I hold that the government has in its wallts to-day, in good ernment has in its vaults to-day, in good hard money, over \$258,000,000, available for any legitimate expense of the government, and that it is ridiculous to talk about there being the slightest probability of any obligation of the government being disheaves.

ment being dishenered. "That the secretary should consider it wise to convert all his assets into most available money, and to this end convert a available tholey, and to this end content a large amount of subsidiary silver coin into lawful money, and that he should draw in from national bank depositories money which may be needed by the government, seems eminently proper and should excite

"So far as the appropriations of the last "So far as the appropriations of the last congress having created any deficiency in the treasury, it is a well-known fact that they do not become available until the ist of next July. The only heavy expenditure chargeable to the last congress which the treasury is feeling now is the refunding of direct tax.

That receipts from customs are falling

off is not only well-known, but was confi-dently expected. They are falling off solely because of the removal of duty on sugar.

because of the removal of duty on sugar, the benefit of which the people are getting in lower price of that article.

"The fact is, that the receipts of the government, both from customs and internal revenue, will be larger by many million dollars for the present fiscal year than was anticipated; but undoubtedly they will be less in subsequent months than in prior ones. If the available finds in the treasury are less now than in former periods of our national history, it must be not forgoiten that there have been purchased and retired since the advent of this administration, from March, 1889, to this administration, from March, 1889, to March 31, 1891, \$230,603,900 of interest bear-ing bonds. at a cost, including interest, of \$267,759,881.

"When we consider this immense amount of interest-bearing debt of the United States which has been wiped out practically in two years and the immense saving of future interest to the people of this country it will be realized that moneys in the treasury have been put to good use."

Washington, April 25.—The treasury department has ordered a duty of 25 per cent on Mexican lettery tickets sent in through El Paso by express.

THE NEW THEORY.

Some Storms Predicted for May but Not Severe.

GREAT STORMS IN JUNE.

Why Mercury Is the Nearest Planet to the Sun-Before Mercury's Arrival Our Years Were Shorter-Biblical and Geological History.

Special to the Gazette.

St. Joshen, Mo., April 25.—My last letter gave forecasts of the storm wave due to cross the continent from April 28 to May 2. The next storm wave will be due to leave the Pacific coast. May 3, pass the Rocky-Allegheny valley from 4th to 6th and reach the Atlantic coast about the 7th. This Allegheny valley from 4th to 6th and reach the Atlantic coast about the 7th. This storm will begin to increase its force about the time it is descending the castern slope of the Rocky mountains and will soon thereafter become a storm of very considerable force. It will probably be the greatest storm of the month and its influence will be felt in all the states. I would not be surprised to hear of tornadoes being developed by this storm wave and secret gales may be expected on the lakes. The great storms, however, will occur in June. Only an average amount of rainfall may be expected from this disturbance, and it very expected from this disturbance, and it very unevenly distributed. Frost will occur following the storm a little further south than usual. In two weeks from date of this letter I will give very important forecasts of the great storms of this year and the kind of weather we will have next winter.

kind of weather we will have next winter.

SCIENCE AND WEATHER NOTES.

The planets take their places near or far from the sun ir, the order of their density and the power of their electric envelopes. If they had no electric envelope they would not stop till they struck solid ground on the sun, and if they had very powerful electric surroundings they would take their places far out in space, as can be indisputably demonstrated by electric experiments. The great ellipicity of Mercury's orbit, its elongation, shows that not many hundred thousand years have elapsed since it came to our solar system as a comet. It is a very thousand years have elapsed since it came to our soinr system as a comet. It is a very dense body and its electric buoyancy was not sufficient to make it take its place ourside of the other and older planets, and now it is the nearest planet to the sun whose elements are known. In taking its place inside of the orbits of Venus and the earth there are the contract of the contract ter of interest to know what will these planets were necessarily driven further from the sun by many millions of the United States in regard to the Behring sea during the sealing season, which is at hand. During this season it is under the season with a second the season in the season is the age of Mathuselah. Before Mercury entered our system the earth was much nearer the sun than now and the years much shorter. There are many traditions found in the Bible that might be thus scientificin the Bible that might be thus scientifically accounted for. The earth is certainly receding from the sun as it grows larger and its electric envelope increases in thickness and power. It is also claimed that another large mercurial planet, which is called Vulcan, exists inside the orbit of Mercury and if there is, and it is a young planet, its entrance to our system would have caused our earth to recede from the sun, causing our years to be longer. Mercury's years are only eighty-eight of our cury's years are only eighty-eight of our days in length, and before Mercury and Vulcan entired the system it is not un-reasonable to suppose that the earth was as near the sun as Mercury now is and our years less than one fourth their pres-ent length. ent length.

The electric theory does not admit that Mercury receives much more heat from the sun than does the earth nor the outer planets much less, because heat is caused by the electric currents that pass between the sun and earth, and the only probable effect on the earth when nearer the sun was that the waters now in the seas and lakes were then in evaporation and the whole earth surrounded by dense clouds that never let in the direct rays of the sun, as is now the case with Venus and Mercury. This theory would account for many otherwise unac-countable facts. It is now well known that the tropical heat once extended to the most northern point reached by man, because the remains of Southern or tropical flora and fauna, plants and animals, are found in those northern regions. Dense and per-petual cloudiness would cause the tropical heat to be distributed all over the earth, even to the poles, and the increase of the electrical forces caused by the nearness of the earth to the sun would ald in this. This theory is so full of force that the old school of scientists will never be able to overthrow it, and it sustains the Biblical and geological histories of the past.

This theory also accounts for the flood.

We cannot put aside the tradition of a

great and general flood, for no people have ever yet been discovered who do not have an ancient tradition of this universal flood. When Mercury came to our system, causing the earth to recede from the sun, the natural result was to precipitate the dense from sight, thus causing immense rains and a great flood, and if Bible readers will study Genesis with this idea in mind they will better understand that account of creation. Such a climate as would exist on this earth with a caupay of cloud, very continuous and the count of creation. on this earth with a canopy of cloud, very dense cloud, perpetually shielding the earth from the sun's rays and as effectually shut-ting out the cold, would produce an Eden, a garden of perpetual plenty, more beau-tiful and grand than we could imagine from the Biblical account. When the rain had ceased and the clouds had cleared away the light would appear and the rainbow, as de-scribed. This effect is now produced on the earth by similar occurrences. When the planets are moving toward perihellon—to-ward the sun—we have less rain and the atmosphere absorbs more of the waters of the oceans and lakes, and when the planets are moving toward sphelion-from the sun-the moisture that has been absorbed by the atmosphere is precipitated and we have the greatest rainfalls. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the moon, which is 25,000 miles nearer the earth at perigee than at apogee, and our heaviest rainfalls occur when the meon is receding from the earth. Jupiter is 44,000,000 miles nearer the earth at perihelion than at aphelion, and our principal drouth years occur when Jupiter is nearing the sun and earth, while our greatest rainfall years occur when Jupiter is receding from the sun and earth. I challenge investigation of the points made in this letter.
W. T. FOSTER.